

definition of the term "radical," as used at the present time, was a man who was in earnest. Mr. Gladstone also praised the efforts which Birmingham had made to solve the educational difficulty by the adoption of a purely secular system.

The Times, in a leader yesterday, said:—"Mr. Gladstone is now pre-eminently the liberal leader, or, at least, the leader of the liberal party. All that has the true and clear ring of liberalism in the country, all that may be counted upon to endure and have weight in any future contest between the two great parties of the state, now attaches itself to his name."

AN OPINION FROM JOHN BRIGHT.
Mr. Bright considered that last autumn's agitation on the Eastern question, and the fact that Thursday's meeting was the greatest political meeting ever held within walls, showed that the liberal party was in a healthy state.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MINERSTER.
The Gazette yesterday contained various notices providing for the removal of precautions against the risk of fire by the 30th inst., by which date it is hoped all fear of it will be ended.

DEPRESSED STATE OF THE COTTON TRADE.
The cotton spinners of Oldham have held a meeting, at which they decided to call a meeting of the whole trade to consider the advisability of working on short time, in view of the present depression of the trade.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.
A despatch from the Hague declares the Queen of Holland is much worse and her recovery is considered impossible.

A REVOLUTION IN THE ROMANIAN ARMY.
Letters from Kharoum confirm the report of a revolution in the army. General Pacha, Governor of Kharoum, was at Kharoum on May 3. It was expected he would proceed to the disturbed districts.

MR. TITCHEN.
The physicians are satisfied with the improvement in the condition of Mr. Titchen.

A GALE IN ENGLAND.
Six chimneys, recently built for an extension of the royal gun factories at Woolwich, were blown down by the gale yesterday.

THE MORMON ASSASSIN.
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ATTEMPT ON THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT'S LIFE—TESTIMONY TAKEN.

SALT LAKE, June 1, 1877.
A meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Walker House this afternoon to investigate the report of the attempted assassination of Mr. Shillson, the New York Herald correspondent. Mr. J. Little was called upon to preside. The testimony of a number of persons was taken, among whom was that of the proprietor and several waiters.

The investigation was not concluded.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
TWO PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED AND SEVENTEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED—NAMES OF THE VICTIMS—AN EXPRESS TRAIN OF FOUR CARS OFF THE TRACK—PANIC AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
SCRANTON, Pa., June 1, 1877.
A painful war swept over the wires to this city to-night bearing the news of a shocking railroad accident on the Lehigh Valley road, near Wyandling, where an express train laden with passengers ran off the track, killing two persons and injuring several, some of whose names it is impossible to ascertain at this late hour.

THE VICTIMS.
Mrs. Hower, of Scranton, instantly killed.
Mrs. Hickey, of Towanda, Pa., instantly killed.
Mrs. Willard, wife of E. N. Willard, a prominent lawyer of Scranton, and daughter of Mrs. Hower, supposed to be fatally injured.

John Hupert, a laborer, who accompanied Mrs. Hower, was an invalid, both legs broken.
Fifteen others whose names could not be learned were seriously wounded.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.
Mrs. Hower and Mrs. Willard were on their way to the residence of Mrs. Ingham, a daughter of the former, at Campbton, some five miles beyond Wyandling, in Bradford county. The train occurred about four miles this side of Wyandling, where the train ran off the track shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of passengers were on the train. The panic among the passengers, when the fatal accident occurred, was fearful, and amid the confusion which reigned at the sad scene for hours afterward bearing the wounded from the wreck it was simply impossible to gather full details.

SPECIAL TRAIN DESPATCHED.
The news of the accident spread like lightning through this city, where the killed and wounded have a large number of relatives and friends. Immediately upon the news being received here a special train was placed at the disposal of Mr. Willard, Dr. Squier and Charles Matthews by the Delaware and Western Company, and they proceeded to Pittston, where another train was in waiting on the Lehigh Valley road to convey them to the scene of the accident, forty miles distant from here.

LATER.
June 2—P. M.
The special train has just arrived here with the remains of Mrs. Hower and two of the wounded. Two persons were instantly killed—Mrs. Hickey, of Towanda, and Mrs. Hower, of Scranton—and seventeen were injured. Five of the injured are expected to die. Four passenger coaches were crushed in pieces.

EXECUTION.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1877.
Juan Solaz was hanged to-day at San Rafael for murder.

HOT WEATHER.
BOSTON, June 1, 1877.
This was the hottest day of the season in New England. The thermometer registered ninety-one degrees in the shade here, and in some parts of New England the mercury touched as high as ninety-five degrees.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 2—1 A. M.

Indications.
For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, southeast to southwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, winds mostly from northeast to southeast and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, nearly stationary or rising barometer, stationary temperatures, southerly winds in the East Gulf States, and clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the West Gulf States partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperatures, winds mostly from south to west, clear or partly cloudy weather in Tennessee and partly cloudy weather with rain areas in the Ohio Valley.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, rising barometer, falling temperature, winds variable, but mostly from the west and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, nearly stationary or rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly from southeast to southwest, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas.

The lower Missouri River will rise. The lower Mississippi River will fall below St. Louis, except at New Orleans.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.
The following report will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:

1876. 1877.
5 A. M. 59 60 5:30 P. M. 82 81
6 A. M. 52 67 6 P. M. 84 82
7 A. M. 59 77 9 P. M. 80 76
12 M. 68 82 12 P. M. 80 75
Average temperature yesterday 75°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 75°

THE WAR.

Fortifying the Turkish Capital for a Siege.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

Condition of the Turkish Army—Fighting Near Kars.

A MONTENEGRIN VICTORY.

Awaiting the Czar's Arrival to Cross the Danube.

MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH IRON-CLAD.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 1, 1877.

From Pera the HERALD correspondent announces that plans for the proposed fortification of Constantinople are being prepared with all possible care and despatch, as if the Turkish government had made up its mind for a siege.

COVERING CONSTANTINOPLE.

In view of the massing of such a large force of Russians in Roumania, with the very evident object of marching on Adrianople, if not on the capital, it has been decided to begin without delay the establishment of a defensive line west of Constantinople, so as to completely cover the city from a land attack. The nature of the country admits of the selection of many such lines, but the one best adapted for the purpose is that which runs from Bujuk Chekmadje on the sea of Marmora to Derkous on the Black Sea, and distant from Constantinople at its nearest end, the Kuchuk Chekmadje, about eight miles. The surface of the peninsula, on the extremity of which the capital stands, is very much broken by ridges and deep ravines. One main ridge extends northward and then north-easterly from the Lake Bujuk Chekmadje towards the eastern end of Lake Derkous and thence to the Black Sea coast. Another extends parallel with the coast and is called the lesser Balkan range. The third continuous ridge extends from Constantinople northward toward Lake Derkous. The area is therefore divided into three distinct sections possessing their own peculiar adaptabilities for defense.

THE SELECTED LINE.
The line selected, however, has been described as crossing the peninsula in a northwesterly direction from Bujuk Chekmadje to Lake Derkous. It is on this that the new works will be constructed which, it is believed, will render Constantinople impregnable. Strictly speaking, this line curves to the westward with its highest summit overlooking Lake Derkous. In its front the lake of Bujuk Chekmadje, and the streams that drain into it, form a complete cover for fully half the line, as the ground in the valleys at the head of the lake are extremely marshy, and it is possible to cause artificial inundation at many points by simply damming the streams. On the other half the line is covered by the streams draining into Lake Derkous. The marshes about the lake and the steeply scarped shore line, on which a landing cannot be easily made. There is actually only one point where the line can be reached except by crossing rivers, marshes or deep ravine-like valleys. That point is a little south of Lake Derkous, but is easily guarded.

AN ARDUOUS UNDERTAKING.
At present two small works flank it. The bridge at Bujuk Chekmadje being closed a Russian army should force the road from Chatsaida to Constantinople, with all the works and the succession of deep valleys intervening before they could turn the main line. But this they could scarcely do, as they could never deploy sufficiently to neutralize the works that command that road. At points further north than Chatsaida, such as Natchko, the difficulties would be, if anything, greater, because a footing for a large force should first be gained on the main ridge, and the army, in such a position, would have its right flank completely exposed to a sortie en masse of the defenders, and would besides have swamps and ravines previously crossed on its rear. The length of the defensive line is about twenty-one miles, the available front for attack being only one-third of that length. The line is crossed by several roads, all of which converge at Constantinople. By these troops can be hurried from the capital to almost any point that is seriously threatened. The Constantinople railroad to Adrianople and Philippopolis will furnish a valuable means of transporting heavy pieces from the city to the line of defense when prepared for their reception.

SOFA ALSO FORTIFIED.
The fortifications of Sofia, on which thousands of men have been working for months, are now complete and mounted with Krupp guns. They are considered very strong.

MOVEMENTS ON THE DANUBE.
The fourteenth Russian army corps has been ordered to relieve the Eleventh at Galatz and the latter will proceed to Ploesti. The Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth corps will be formed into a separate army, to be under the command of the famous General Todleben. The 60,000 Turks lying at Rustchuk and Silistria are held in readiness to move to any point threatened by the Russians, so as to check their advance until help arrives from Shumla.

A few days ago, according to a Vienna despatch, the commanders of several army corps reported to the Grand Duke Nicholas that the crossing of the Danube was necessary in consequence of the sanitary condition of the army. The highlands of Bulgaria are much preferable to the Roumanian swamps. The sick list of the army is very large. A heavy cannonade has been heard at Sulina. It is rumored that a Russian squadron has attempted to force an entrance into the Sulina mouth of the Danube, in order to assist at the crossing of the troops.

A Nikopolis despatch says the Russians are concentrating rapidly at Agbiavio and Turnu. They are expected to commence movements almost immediately. The Danube is falling very quickly. Telegrams from several other points on the river indicate that the Danube is falling.

It was announced two nights ago that three Russian monitors from Akhman had managed to

pass the Sulina mouth of the Danube notwithstanding a brisk fire from the Turkish shore batteries and went further up the Danube.

A despatch from Varna, dated Thursday night, says:—"The Turkish gunboats stationed here have left for Sulina."

FIGHTING AT KARS.

The HERALD correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that an official report received in that city from Tiflis announces that an engagement has taken place outside Kars between the Russian besieging force and the Turkish garrison. The action was very sharp, and resulted in a decisive advantage for the Russians. The Turks lost the outlying entrenchments on three sides of Kars, with two guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Russian loss was 36 men killed, and the Turks lost 100.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna states that the reported recapture of Ardahan by the Turks is believed in that city to be correct. It was effected, it is alleged, by the former garrison, who had taken the road to Batoum, but unexpectedly turned back and taking the Russians unawares made a sudden dash on the town and succeeded in dislodging the Russians. In consequence of this reverse the Russian right wing will, it is thought, be obliged to retire again from Olti, to which point their advance had been pushed forward. According to intelligence received in Vienna from Erzeroum to the 29th of May the Turkish right wing was *scheloned* from Surpohannes through Galental to Delahaba with its advance posts at Toprak-Kaleh. There they are opposed only by about 6,000 Russians. All the disposable Turkish troops, including the Nizzur, are being hurried to the front, and a formidable force is now gathering at Erzeroum, where a vigorous stand will be made against the Russians. At Kopratul alone there are 4,000 men.

A telegram dated Erzeroum, yesterday, says the Russians are cannonading Karadagh, and that the Turks are replying. An important movement is being carried out by the Ottoman forces from Van. The Russian left wing has made a fresh movement upon Kara-Kilissa and Toprak-Kaleh. A detachment of the Russian right is seriously threatening Olti and Narmian. Mukhtar Pacha is falling back on Kheobassan.

A column of troops from the army near Kars has been sent in a southerly direction to watch the movements of a Turkish force which has appeared at Soghanli.

THE TURKISH ARMY BADLY SUPPLIED.
Another despatch from Vienna has the following:—"One thing seems pretty certain, that for one reason or another, possibly for several, delay has occurred in the Russian advance in Asia. Possibly even the necessity of sending some of the reserve troops from Trans-Caucasia to secure communication through the Caucasus may have contributed to retard the advance. Fortunately for Russia, the Turks seem scarcely in a position to take advantage of this delay. All accounts from the spot agree that the condition of their army is even worse than generally believed. There are considerably fewer than has been assumed, and, with the exception of arms, lack everything requisite for an army in the field. There seems even to be hardly any reserve stock of ammunition, especially for the artillery. It is impossible to expect that all these shortcomings can be remedied before the Russians push forward to Erzeroum."

IN THE CAUCASUS.
The following telegram has been received in St. Petersburg from the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus, dated May 31:—"A more pacific feeling is noticeable among the population of the Kabelet district (in front of Batoum). The inhabitants are surrendering their arms to the Russian authorities. Heavy rains continue to impede operations."

A fresh rising has occurred in the Terek districts. The insurgents were dispersed by the troops. One body of 500 insurgents, lost eighty killed and 100 prisoners.

THE HERALD correspondent at Vague telegraphs that the Montenegrins have assumed the offensive and have already gained an advantage over the Turks. Their advanced guard have captured a Turkish blockhouse near Kristalz, with its garrison and its arms.

DISASTER TO THE MONTENEGRINS.
The HERALD correspondent in Vienna reports that a despatch has been received in Constantinople from Suleiman Pacha, the commander of the Turkish forces in Herzegovina, announcing that a party of Montenegrins, who had been lately on a marauding expedition into Herzegovina, have been totally destroyed. The Turks had laid a mine at Piva, and by feigning a retreat tempted the Montenegrins to follow, when the mine was fired and, according to the Turkish commander's report, they were all killed.

NO TRUTH IN THE PAPER REMOVS.
The HERALD correspondent in Berlin reports that in well informed circles in that city the rumors recently circulated about the prospects of peace with but little credence. It is looked upon as simply absurd to think that any chance of peace could exist before one decisive battle has been fought. Many German newspapers of approved trustworthiness have published articles strongly cautioning the public against a too ready acceptance of these rumors. The Turkish Charge d'Affaires at Berlin has given an official denial to the report that any mediation with a view to peace is in progress.

The official *Abendpost*, of Vienna, publishes intelligence from St. Petersburg that the Russian Ambassadors at London, Vienna and Berlin, who recently arrived at St. Petersburg, were called there by Prince Gortschakoff to consult on the best means to accelerate the conclusion of peace with the co-operation of the Powers.

THE CZAR'S MOVEMENTS.
The CZAR's arrival at Ploesti, which has been looked forward to with such interest all over Europe as being the signal for the passage of the Danube, is reported by the HERALD in Vienna to be uncertain on account of various causes of delay. The line of railway by which the CZAR must travel is interrupted in nine different places, and some further delay will be necessary for their repair.

It is stated that the CZAR is willing to undertake chief command as the Emperor William did in the Franco-German war. The Danube will be crossed the day after the CZAR's arrival on its banks, probably June 10.

On the CZAR's arrival at Ploesti a council of war will be held, and orders are to be given for crossing the Danube at Ibrail and Turnu-Magurele. An important demonstration under Prince Charles will be made from Kalaat.

A despatch from Vienna dated Friday night reports that extraordinary precautions have been taken relative to the CZAR's journey. Already trains usually used for imperial journeys have twice passed along the Galician railways, all the windows being closely curtained. Each time it was believed the CZAR had passed. Twelve regiments of horseguards will be sent on in advance by twenty-four separate trains. The Russian army on the Danube is to be increased to 400,000 men. Provision contracts have been made for this summer.

RUSSIA'S DEFECTS.
A correspondent at Paris says:—"It is now well known what the real difficulties of the situation are. Russia can only escape the more threatening consequences of her undertaking by promptly and energetically limiting it. It is evident that the day Serbia takes part in the war or Roumanian troops cross the Danube Austria will occupy one or both principalities. Then the real Eastern question will then come. Certainly Russia is doing her utmost to keep Serbia back. The difficulty raised as to the command of the Roumanian troops is only another effort to prevent the Roumanian army from crossing the Danube. But Russia has no longer much influence over the Servians who she abandoned and humiliated. An early expedition in Serbia may, therefore, be

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It is stated that the CZAR is willing to undertake chief command as the Emperor William did in the Franco-German war. The Danube will be crossed the day after the CZAR's arrival on its banks, probably June 10.

On the CZAR's arrival at Ploesti a council of war will be held, and orders are to be given for crossing the Danube at Ibrail and Turnu-Magurele. An important demonstration under Prince Charles will be made from Kalaat.

A despatch from Vienna dated Friday night reports that extraordinary precautions have been taken relative to the CZAR's journey. Already trains usually used for imperial journeys have twice passed along the Galician railways, all the windows being closely curtained. Each time it was believed the CZAR had passed. Twelve regiments of horseguards will be sent on in advance by twenty-four separate trains. The Russian army on the Danube is to be increased to 400,000 men. Provision contracts have been made for this summer.

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